Ontologischer Beweis   Feb 10, 1970

$P(\varphi)$ φ is positive   (& $\varphi \in P$)

At. 1 $P(\varphi) . P(\psi) \supset P(\varphi . \psi)$ [•]   At 2 $P(\varphi) \overset{x}{\vee} P(\sim\varphi)$

Df 1 $G(x) \equiv (\varphi)[P(\varphi) \supset \varphi(x)]$ (God)

Df 2 $\varphi \text{ Ess. } x \equiv (\psi)[\psi(x) \supset N(y)[\varphi(y) \supset \psi(y)]]$ (Essence of x [*])

$p \supset_N q \;=\; N(p \supset q)$ Necessity

At 2 $P(\varphi) \supset N P(\varphi)$
$\sim P(\varphi) \supset N \sim P(\varphi)$ } because it follows from the nature of the property

Th. $G(x) \supset G \text{ Ess. } x$

Df. $E(x) \equiv (\varphi)[\varphi \text{ Ess } x \supset N \exists x\, \varphi(x)]$ necessary Existence

Ax 3 $P(E)$

Th. $G(x) \supset N(\exists y)\, G(y)$

hence $(\exists x)\, G(x) \supset N(\exists y)\, G(y)$

" $M(\exists x)\, G(x) \supset M N(\exists y)\, G(y)$ M = possibility

" $\supset N(\exists y)\, G(y)$

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[*] any two essences of x are nec. equivalent

[x] exclusive or   [•] and for any number of summands